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CIRCULAR LETTER
TO THE
Corresponding Societies,
IN GREAT BRITAIN.

CONTAINING
THE CAT LET OUT OF THE BAG:
OR,
THE PERPETUAL MOTION DISCOVERED,
AND ITS USES DISPLAYED.

WITH
A Warning Voice to the Associations.

BY MOSES GOMEZ PEREIRA, PHILO-KINESIS.

..... Velut agmine facto,
Quà data porta, ruunt, & terras, turbine perflant.
VIRGIL.
Bounce cries the Port Hole, out they fly,
And make the World dance Barnaby. COTTON.

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TO THE

CORRESPONDING SOCIETIES.

GENTLEMEN,

AS you are now diligently engaged in forming plans and concerting measures, for the speedy attainment of the important objects of your Association, you will chearfully adopt a scheme most eminently calculated to further your designs and accomplish your darling wishes.

I need not mention to you, how much the discovery of the *Perpetual Motion*, hath engaged

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gaged philosophers of all ages; and how fruitless hitherto have been their attempts; neither need I dwell on the honours and emoluments which would crown the fortunate projector. I will only suggest, that if the discoverer of such a power in mechanics would deserve much of the world; ---how much more will he merit who shall discover a similar power of obtaining a *Perpetual Motion*, in the *Intellectual, Moral, Civil and Political System*?

I will first briefly point out the *importance* of such a proposed law of constant motion, or perpetual *Political Agitation*; and then state to you the *certain methods of procuring and maintaining it*.

SECTION. I.

I beg leave then to observe hypothetically and from analogy,---that if *matter*, (as some of our learned members assert) may have assumed
its

its present various forms, and directions, so exceedingly useful and beautiful, either as mineral, vegetable, or animal substances, by a FORTUITOUS CONCUSSION AND CONCOURSE OF ATOMS; what noble intellectual and political institutions and creations, may not as naturally arise from a fortuitous concussion of immaterial substances, and from a perpetual motion, collision, dance, or agitation, in the *political world*?

S E C T. II.

It is a common observation of our societies, that a state of quiet, peace, or sleep, generates political death whoever therefore can introduce a perpetual civil agitation, will best preserve the patient from torpor and secure that health, which constant exercise only can bestow. We see all the physical world in perpetual action and revolution. It ought therefore by analogy, to be the same in the political system.

S E C T.

S E C T. III.

This perpetual motion in Governments createth an agreeable *change and variety* of great and important events; without which life would (as one of our most learned members hath well observed) be tedious and uninteresting. Common and trifling events please only trifling minds. Great souls delight in narratives of 10,000 slain in a day by civil and national wars; in dark insurrections and massacres; in the sacking of towns, revolutions of empires, and the execution or expulsion of millions of those dull, peaceful and mawkish beings, who love a quiet and industrious life; and are like the plodding Bees who gather honey for our use.

Now such grand and sublime events as these my system of perpetual motion is calculated abundantly to promote. By which means, poets also and painters, as well as historians, will be furnished
with

with interesting, bloody and marvellous scenes,
for the exercise of genius and improvement of
the fine arts.

S E C T. IV.

This perpetual motion of the political system will call forward and throw upwards many an extraordinary genius and bold adventurer, whose talents would have been lost to mankind, or, instead of being displayed in heroic deeds of desolation, wasted in peccadilloes and paltry depredations; ending in an exaltation on the stage of Newgate, instead of an ascent to power and glory, by nobly and patriotically disturbing the peace of a nation, and endangering and sequestering the property of thousands, or exposing them to banishment or death. As the agitated sea throws up the sediments from the bottom, and "full many a gem of purest ray serene", may be
thus

thus brought to light and use; so the perpetual ferment and agitation of the political system will heave up and exhibit many persons of extraordinary gifts, who would have otherwise remained at the bottom: it not being in their nature to ascend to eminence, by their own talents, industry or exertions. For most of the great geniuses, who are of this rapid growth in seasons of tumult and commotion, have not the dull patience to acquire wealth or power, either by husbandry, mechanics, manufactures, commerce, or the learned professions. But on the plan now proposed, they will mount easily over the shoulders of those *industrious* citizens, who who are deemed by these aspiring adventurers only fit to bear burdens on their *peaceful* shoulders.

S E C T. V.

This *revolutionary or atomic system* is also agreeable to Nature, and therefore must be the best. It has been alledged, that reverting to original principles and treating all animals according to their primitive constitutions, instincts, and passions is most conducive to their happiness and perfection. Now the natural state of man is that of independence, hostility and warfare; and I will ask how can that condition be better restored and maintained, than by my system of perpetual commotion and agitation; demolishing old establishments, and setting every man's hand against his neighbour; thereby opening a theatre for the display of the heroic virtues, bravery, contempt of danger, fortitude, patience, and the suppression of all social and domestic feelings; as well as of those pitiful affections, commiseration, humility, meekness, benevolence
and

and charity; which are inconsistent with our system and the true heroic character.

S E C T. VI.

By this plan also, that bane of political happiness, LUXURY will be totally expelled. For the proposed civil agitation will give a due check to agriculture and commerce, and by drawing men from the plow and the loom to the use of the sword, by captures, waste and the usual distresses of civil war, will make them as poor, simple, ferocious, prædatory and dexterous as the *Spartans*; who are usually held up as models of perfect citizens.

In short, there is no conjecturing what glorious advantages may arise from this atomic---policy of jarring elements. For if the fortuitous concussion of a number of *unthinking particles of matter*

matter, hath according to the system of some philosophers, formed a THINKING SUBSTANCE, what extraordinary phenomena may not be produced from the perpetual jarring and concussion of all the THINKING SUBSTANCES in every nation in Europe ! I am lost, Gentlemen, in the profound speculation : and shall therefore proceed to my second grand division, *viz.* to shew The METHODS OF PROCURING AND MAINTAINING this PERPETUAL POLITICAL MOTION.

S E C T. I.

ONE very eminent mode will be, discarding all *prescriptive right and antiquated political establishments*. It is idle to say, that we thus resign all the advantages, which we might
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derive from ancient well-tried institutions and the wisdom of old times: for the world is certainly *older* now than ever, and therefore *wiser*, and better able to govern, invent, and judge for itself. Now should each future generation hold itself unbound by any contracts, treaties, or limitations of its predecessors, an astonishing field would be opened for contests and wars between nations, and the governors and governed in every state. No alliance, peace, treaty, or constitution will be fixed; but in a *rotatory* condition, and thus the *perpetual motion*, so desirable, will be produced. For the destruction of one form of government, will be succeeded by the demolition of another, *ad infinitum*, to the utter extinction of that quiet, peace, lethargy, wealth, and luxury, which we have proved to be the most fatal public enemies

S E C T.

S E C T. II.

But to render the scheme compleat, the rule and practice should be extended, *on the same grounds*, to the contracts, promises, and engagements of INDIVIDUALS. For what right has one man, any more than a community, to bind another who is yet *unexisting*? What title has he to abridge the liberty of his posterity? As the Legislature of this year, it is said, has as much power as any preceeding; why should not the individual have as much as his parents; who were probably not so wise and good? At least, the *last* age must be granted to have had more experience than any former.

 S E C T. III.

Why may we not also apply the same principle to *every man*, respecting his own promises
and

and agreements? The subject matter of them is either wise and just or not. If the former, promises and covenants are superfluous, as he is under strict obligation to do what is wise and just without them: if *wrong* and *unjust*, then he ought not (according to the New Philosophy) to be bound by them. And, on our mode of reasoning respecting nations, it may be asked, Why should *I yesterday* ^{have} ~~been~~ more a *free agent* than to-day? Or the man of *this night*, have a right to prescribe and make a constitution for the *man of to-morrow*? It is supposing that he grows less wise and virtuous as he grows older?-----That no man of last year or even of yesterday, ha~~ve~~ a right to bind the man or himself of *this year, or day*, is demonstrable on our principles. For, as the atoms of which we are composed are in constant change and succession, the *man of last year* ~~was~~ substantially different from the man of this, and therefore he had no more right, to abridge the liberty or bind the actions of the new *succession, or generation of organized matter* of this day

day, than our ancestors, according to the lately adopted doctrines of our Societies, to bind the present race, or trammel them with contracts or treaties. Now, Gentlemen, what a wonderful *perpetual motion* and *agitation*, will this mutability of private as well as public compacts, leagues, engagements, and forms of Government cause through the World?

S E C T. IV.

Permit me also to recommend, what indeed seems already well understood by our societies,--- the forming *imperiums in imperio*, wheels within wheels, or associations and assemblies in every state, to direct, dictate to, and govern the supreme government itself: like “Stephano king of the island with Trinculo viceroy over him”. For as *representation* was intended to prevent the necessity of convoking large bodies of the people
to

to legislate, we shall, by the plan of calling them frequently together for this purpose, introduce that very uncertainty, crudeness of decision, ferment, anarchy and *perpetual motion and collision* which governments are created to prevent.

S E C T. V.

Let me also observe, that an *agrarian law* and an *equal division of property*, have in all ages, been desiderata and projects, which ambitious men have used, as ladders to climb to power: But no system monger or philosopher has discovered hitherto the method to procure and maintain this equality. The honour of this discovery was reserved for me.—Demolishing governments and reducing men even to a state of equal poverty and savage misery, will not (as some have

have pretended) answer the purpose ; as a change would again immediately ensue, according to the various talents, dexterity, ingenuity, strength, audacity, and even industry of men ; or of the communities thus associated together. Put the case, Gentlemen, in the strongest manner ; that men lived (as some of our writers* have lately proposed we should do) without law or separate property, in the fancied state of Nature. You say, “ All have an equal right to be happy.” Granted.----“ To the undisturbed use of their minds and bodies.” Granted.----“ To what they can acquire of the productions of the earth by their industry.” Granted.---But will they be hence *equal* as hath been proposed ? No.---A. and B. see a bunch of Grapes, A. takes them because he is tallest and can reach them. They have both an *equal right* to the fish in the sea. But he that is most industrious, and angles with the best tackle, or is even most lucky, will catch the

* The Book, or Continuation of the Moral World.

most fish. The best runner and marksman will kill most birds and beasts, and have the neatest skins. The strongest and most industrious man will have the best hut, most corn and other provisions.---Thus, it appears, that unless you give men *equal powers of mind and body; the same education and opportunities of improvement, with equal health, industry, and success*, you cannot make them *equal*. But surely this may be remedied, as I shall now humbly propose.

SECT. VI.

Let certain *stone, wooden, or iron cases* be formed, in the way of *models or moulds*, of the general, or medium size and proportion of the human species, and let inspectors be chosen for each parish, to compel all such inhabitants as may not be of full growth to be inclosed in these moulds, occasionally,

in

in order that their limbs, heads, ears, chins, noses and bodies may be of *equal dimensions*; or at least, not grow out of the standard proportion. Thus and thus only can the greatest attainable equality be preserved. But should any, notwithstanding, excel the fixed line of mental and bodily strength and size, they may by physical means, be reduced to the common standard: or by laws of Ostracism be banished from the community. Men by these means would come to the feast of Nature on fair ground; as combatants equally strong, cunning and bold, to snatch a share for themselves, or like racers of equal swiftness, weight and blood.

I know that some of our orators and lecturers, who pride themselves much on the influence of their talents; citizens who are fond of good eating; and swaggerers who love boxing, will not like this equality of abilities, strength and size: But what will not a genuine patriot do for a system?

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When

When men are thus made and retained equal in powers of body and mind, they may be kept in perpetual motion contending *vi et armis*, for property and power, on *fair terms*; which they cannot do under any other plan or system.

S E C T. VII.

The substitution of theory for experience as our guide in life; and the rejection of all the musty religion, morality, and peaceful Christian virtues of our ancestors, will be great helps to our project of *perpetual political motion*, and its happy consequences. Early piety is often a strong check to that freedom of *thought and action*, which my system requires: But if once men can believe, that "*Death is an Eternal Sleep*," that morality may be represented by a strumpet, and that marriage is an idle and vexatious institution, as our friends in France have taught us, the jarring elements of society will be set afloat, order be banished from the earth and chaos return again.

S E C T. VIII.

Another mode which I understand you have very successfully practiced, is to form associations and call together frequently large bodies of the people. For at such assemblies you will either carry every question as you please, or opponents will be compelled to attend in person, or to summon familiar conventions.

In the former case you will much promote the cause, and in the latter you produce the political collision you were in search of; by exciting violent contests and opposing mob to mob, and Convention to Convention, the wide and important consequences of which cannot be foreseen.-----For if the great body of the people be once set in motion *vires acquirit eundo*, its velocity will increase with its progress, and the flames every hour spread with more irresistible energy. The original cause of the dispute is soon forgotten. The
first

first leaders are often condemned as moderate men and the engineers blown up with their own petards. But this consideration will never deter men of your disinterested spirits who will glory in being martyrs to the cause.

I know that men in power are apt to deride our prospects and measures because they say our societies are composed of persons of little property or weight in the nation. But it is certainly a strong mark of greatness of soul and true benevolence, to be anxious for the welfare and devoted to the service of the community in which we have little at stake and cannot therefore be deemed so much under the influence of self interest. Here indeed is true patriotism! to sacrifice that time in public affairs which might be much more profitably for ourselves employed in domestic labours; to be unconcerned about the discharge of our private debts and extremely delicate and alarmed about those of the public, and to be totally occupied in advancing the national prosperity

prosperity while our families call upon us in vain for attention, and our unrepaired and neglected houses are tumbling about our ears; This is genuine self denial and disinterestedness; which may be justly predicated of the majority of our Societies.

And as to the "want of property and weight of our leaders," let it be remembered, that the history of all great civil commotions evinces,--- that a *few active men*, of moderate abilities and accommodating principles, may endanger, if not subvert, the peace and order of the most potent empires, and by co-operation and diligence, (as in our affiliated societies) obtain an ascendancy over the majority of a nation. By representing *accidental* misfortunes, to be *intended* evils, and charging the *necessary restraints and unavoidable burdens* of a Government on the Administrators of it; by flattering the passions of the multitude, and uniting in various parts of a kingdom, the idle, licentious, ambitious and disaffected, in the same views, and movements

by correspondence and association, you may raise a political earthquake, that will shake the most respectable civil and religious establishments into pieces. To such arts Lord Clarendon ascribes, in a great measure, the commotions in his days. The inattention and negligence of loyal men and their contempt of their opponents, were he says, “ The great inlets to those licences, “ which have overwhelmed us. For by these “ means a *bandful of men*, much inferior in the “ beginning in number and interest, came to “ give laws to the major part, and (to shew “ that three diligent persons are really a greater “ and more significant number than ten uncon- “ cerned) they, by a plurality of voices in the “ end, converted or reduced the whole body to “ their opinions.”

But we have in the conduct of the french affiliated clubs a more recent and striking evidence ; so powerful indeed that the parties that have of late mounted to power by these
very

very ladders, have thought it essential to their safety to demolish them, as inconsistent with the peace and order of society and the due administration of the laws.

It is true also that the example of France will deter many from putting their hands to the demolishing of old systems by violence, because of the difficulty, danger and uncertainty, of erecting their own favourite theories, and that their own edifices and lives may perish in the undistinguishing conflagration which they may have kindled.

But to a true jacobin these considerations are unavailing. His language is *fiat justitia ruat cælum*. Success to commotion, contest, and the PERPETUAL MOTION, whatever it may cost and by whatever means it may be obtained. Like the salamander he delights in flames, He is superior to the vulgar feelings of parent, brother, son, or countryman. He is not bound by the common obligations of morality. Religion

gion is the object of his contempt. He wades to power through the blood of his neighbours, friends and relatives with the apathy of an Orleans; and regardless of the fate of his country or mankind, cries "havock and lets slip the dogs of war!!"

IT will now be proper to notice some of the **OBJECTIONS** which have been made to the proposed system: for what human device can escape censure and detraction?

S E C T. I.

It is alledged, " that this perpetual motion and revolution will be found inconsistent with national happiness. The agriculture of this country is connected with the prosperity of its manufactures and commerce, and these
depend

depend on the *stability* of National Credit, which itself rests on the firmness and stability of government. It is (say the Objectors) owing to this internal tranquility of the state, and the *stability* of its government, that the landed and commercial interest has made so rapid a progress since the revolution, and Great Britain is become the *bank of a great part of the globe*. Now the proposed fluctuation and constant rotation, would shake the national credit and affect therefore the general welfare of the husbandman, the manufacturer, the merchant, and every other body of men who live by their industry in the ordinary employments of life. To such characters as these, times of public commotion are fatal; not to mention how many of all descriptions are commonly reduced to poverty, expire in prisons and banishment, or by assassination; on the scaffold or in the field. Such a system therefore they contend is execrable and would render the world an *Aceldama*, or field of blood."

But to this it may be replied, that our plan is calculated for the advantage of those *choice spirits and heroic characters*, who according to the poet, from *vulgar rules with brave disorder* part; who are born to demolish systems and astonish the world; whose *aspiring souls* could never submit to the slavery of toil, or the drudgery of mechanics, or trade; or even to the trammels of what are called the *learned professions*; or who have abandoned them to benefit mankind by their political labours. These are the persons who will be furnished by our system with a theatre for the display of their talents and the acquisition of power, opulence and glory; and the sacrifices which will be made on such an occasion can be no more objected to,---than the depredations, destruction of agriculture, and commerce, of whole villages, towns and kingdoms, and of millions of unoffending fellow creatures, can be alledged as impeachments of the *heroic character*, of Sylla, Marius, Pompey, Cæsar, Alexander, or any
other

other eminent personages whom the world have been taught for ages to admire and extol as *demi-gods*. What in comparison to the success and exaltation of such characters, are the peace and prosperity of the dull, earth-born, sons of industry, whose lives are devoted to tilling land, who merely *vegetate* instead of rising to the dignity of politicians, philosophers and heroes?

“ Wretches (*as one of our Writers calls them,*)
“ bred up in *method's* drowsy school,
“ Whose only *merit* is to err by rule,
“ Who ne'er thro' heat of blood, were erring caught,
“ Nor guilty deem'd of one *excentric thought*,
“ Whose souls directed to no use are seen,
“ Unless to move the *Body's dull machine*,
“ Which, *Clock-work* like, with the same equal space,
“ Still travels on thro' life's insipid space,”

S E C T. II.

The next plausible Objection, I shall mention, to our system is; “ That the *end will not justify*

justify the means. Admitting say they, that the object of *our* Societies is merely REFORM, yet it cannot authorize a violation of civil, moral and religious obligations. It will not authorize citizens for instance in a time of public war and danger to endeavour to weaken the power of their country, by promoting dissention: defending the conduct of the enemy; extolling their principles; and depressing the courage, depreciating the merits, and aggravating the misfortunes of their countrymen. If it be immoral and unjust in an *individual* to condemn his friend on all occasions; to rejoice in his disasters and grieve at his success, to injure his reputation and sow dissensions in his family; can it be deemed justifiable in *societies of men*, to use a similar conduct towards their *Country*? If it would be cruel in a man to carry combustibles into his friends house, when the neighbourhood was in a blaze;----Is it praiseworthy in your *Associations*, to introduce and circulate in the nation inflammable doctrines and practices, which

which have created a conflagration already so destructive to another kingdom; and which have endangered the safety of even America as well as Europe?

It has been observed, "that a *metropolitan, or mother society* like that of yours, with *affiliated corresponding clubs* in the country, under the direction of active and daring men, would be able as has been proved in France, to demolish gradually any government. But it should be considered (say the Objectors) that on the same plea of Reform, other leaders may have recourse to the same measures, and destroy the power of the present heralds of faction, as soon as they have acquired it: for no human constitution can be made so perfect as not to *admit of improvement*. If, therefore, the plans of reform now in vogue, will justify such excentric and critical movements; future projectors will fairly claim the same indulgence; and the harmony

mony and stability of Government be perpetually endangered."

This Objection will support instead of destroying our system. For as its great object is a perpetual *motion and collision*, the above arguments are in its favour; as they shew, that it will inevitably produce a series of political convulsions, *ups and downs* of parties and systems, *ad infinitum*; to the great edification and exhilaration of all those, who love to fish in troubled waters.

S E C T. III.

It is also asked, "How your Societies can call themselves friends to the *constitution* and the *religion* of this country, when they so much extol and so industriously circulate publications, in which *both* are reprobated and ridiculed? Very few of your members have not read with great applause the *Age of Reason*;
and

and the great progress of many of them in infidelity, has been remarked with astonishment and sorrow.-----Now, say the Objectors, if such a degeneracy in *moral and religious principles* should generally prevail, we may soon expect to find rapine, desolation and anarchy prevail also; as they have confessedly done, from the same causes in France, and will in every country where religion has lost its influence on the people."

I believe every reader will agree, that I have fully anticipated and refuted this objection in the former part of my letter, where I shewed, how strong an obstacle the religious principle is to that free-spirit of reform and noble daring, which constitute the genuine *Gallican Patriot and Philosopher*, who like one of the old heroes, is

Impiger, iracundus, inexorabilis, acer,
Jura sibi negat nata, nihil non arrogat armis.

which

which may be paraphrased,

A modern patriot's law is might,
And only what *he* chuses right;
He still from plan to plan is veering,
And only FREE,---when DOMINEERING.

Having thus dispatched all objections, I shall conclude with a word of Advice to both parties.

A WARNING

A

WARNING VOICE
TO THE
ASSOCIATIONS,

S E C T. I.

IT is highly necessary to caution the Corresponding Societies against the endeavours of the *Whig Club* and some other meetings of that description, to form a *coalition*. They have been *idle labourers* in the vineyard; and now when they see the grapes are ripened, they wish to step in and take the fruits to themselves.

Sic vos non vobis vellera fertis oves !

Sic vos non vobis mellificatis apes !

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So for themselves *your fleeces* they will clip
 So all the *honey, you have gather'd*, sip!

They look forward to the approaching election, and think so large a *combination* of voters very well worth attending to. Their gracious overtures and approaches are very suspicious: but to agree to your plan of *universal suffrage* seems too large a dose for even *them* to swallow without reluctance and distortion of face. They will therefore propose qualifications, and engage to support you in a reform, which may appear adequate to the wishes of many though not quite so extensive as proposed. But ~~Time~~ "Danaos et dona ferentes," the aid and friendship of such men, at such a time, is suspicious. It will be introducing a *Trojan horse*, armed with mischief and ruin, into the societies. They will commence with corresponding with the *affiliated clubs independently* of the present leaders who have laboured so long in the harvest; and thus reap the fruits of the toils and patriotism of others.

Indeed

Indeed it is too true that the people in general gain little from public commotion and fluctuations of power. They are made the ass to bear the *idol*, to whom the worship is paid and honour given. Those who have *property* must ever, in such cases, be sufferers, and those who have none, are exposed to famine, desolation, and the horrors of intestine war. They are dragged from their peaceful homes to demolish the ruling authorities, and, after dangerous and often bloody struggles, fall under the dominion of new masters more severe and oppressive than those whom they assisted to subvert.

The recent events in France proclaim this :
 ----The people have been deprived of trade and commerce, dispossessed of the fruits of their lands ; and harrassed with public war and more destructive internal massacres : and what have they gained ? The miserable satisfaction of seeing every year two or three changes of *parties*, which have successively proved impostors, tyrannized

rannized over the nation, and ended their crimes on the scaffold, still wet with the blood of their predeceffors !!

In this country it was the same after the destruction of monarchy, and the Death of Charles the First: The first party checked the progress of the Court and Clergy, and excited by cant and hypocrisy, (says an excellent Historian) the populace to tumults and then to war against the King and the Peers, and all the Royalists. No sooner had *they* reached the pinnacle of grandeur, than the *Independents*, under the appearance of still greater sanctity, instigated the army against them, and reduced them to subjection. The *Independents*, amidst *their* empty dreams of liberty, or rather dominion, were oppressed by the rebellion of their own servants, and found themselves at once exposed to the insults of power and hatred of the people. By recent, as well as ancient examples, it is become evident, that *illegal violence*

violence, with whatever pretences it may be covered, and whatever object it may pursue, must inevitably end at last in *despotism*.

During that long and bloody contest, when the people suffered so much, from every new description of leaders ; who were the gainers ? ----The following List of Placemen and Pensioners will answer the Question, and shew the *disinterestedness* of those demagogues who had inveighed so much against the corruptions and selfishness of courtiers.

S E C T. II.

CATALOGUE OF PENSIONERS

IN THE
LONG PARLIAMENT.

Lenthal, (Speaker) 773*ol.* per annum, besides a gratuity of 600*ol.*

Bulstrode Whitlock, 1500*ol.* per annum, and a gift of 2000*ol.*

Edmund

Edmund Prideaux, 1200l. per annum.

Roger Hill, 1200l. per annum.

Francis Rouse, 1200l. per annum.

Humphry Salway, 200l. per annum.

John Lisle, 800l. per annum.

Oliver St. John, made about 4000l. by his places of Attorney and Sollicitor for the King, by ordinance of parliament, and by passing all pardons upon commissions.

Sir William Allison, 1600l. per annum.

Thomas Hoyle, 1200l. per annum.

Thomas Pury, sen. 400l. per annum, and a gift of 3000l.

Thomas Pury, jun. 200l. per annum.

William Ellis, 200l. per annum

Miles Corbet, 1700l. per annum

John Goodwin, 700l. per annum

Sir Thomas Widrington, 1500l. per annum

Edward Bish, 600l. per annum

Walter Strickland, 5000l. per annum

Sir Gilbert Gerrard, 1200l. per annum, as paymaster to the army at 3d. per l. 1200l. per annum, besides a gift of 60,000l.

Gilbert

Gilbert Gerrard his son, 500l. per annum

John Selden, a gift of 2500l.

Sir Ben. Rudiard, a gift of 5000l.

Sir John Hipsley, a gift of 2000l. besides places

Sir Thomas Walsingham, rewarded with the greatest part of Lord Dorset's estate, on which he cut four thousand timber trees.

Benjamin Valentine, Sir Heney Heyman, and Denzil Holles, each a gift of 5000l. Nathaniel Bacon, a gift of 3000l.

John Stevens, a gift of 1000l. Henry Smith 2000l. per annum.

Robert Reynolds, 400l. per annum, a gift of 2000l. and 20,000l. by the purchase of Bishops lands.

Sir John Clotworthy, permitted to embezzle, when Treasurer of Ireland, 40,000l.

John Ash, a gift of 14,000l. besides places.

John Lenthal, the Speaker's son, 2000l. per annum.

John Bond, master of Trinity hall, Cambridge

Lucas

Lucas Hodges, customer of Bristol.

Francis Allen, customer for London

Giles Green, rewarded with Sir Thomas Daw's estate.

Francis Pierpoint, rewarded with the Archbishop of York's Lands in Nottinghamshire.

William Pierpoint, a gift of 47,000l.

John Blackstone, 200l. per annum, and a of gift 15,000l.

Mr. Seawire, a gift of 2000l.

Isaac Pennington, a gift 7000l. and many Bishop's lands.

John Palmer, made Master of all Souls College, Oxon.

Thomas Geery, Recorder of Bridgewater.

Samuel Vaffel, a gift of 1000l.

Oliver Cromwell, 4000l.

Sir William Brereton, 2000l. per annum.

Sir Oliver Luke, Colonel of Horse.

Sir Samuel Luke, Colonel and Scout master

Thomas Gell, Lieutenant Colonel and Recorder of Derby.

Richard

Valentine Walton, Colonel and Governor of Lynn Regis.

Richard Norton, Colonel and Governor of Southampton.

Edward Harvey, Colonel and rewarded with the Bishop's manor of Fulham. Edward Rossiter, Colonel and General of the Lincoln forces.

Sir Michael Livesy, Colonel, Sequestrator and Plunder-master General of Kent. Henry Ireton, Colonel and Commissary General.

Thomas Rainborough, Colonel and Governor of Woodstock, and Vice Admiral of England.

Robert Black, Colonel and Governor of Taunton, Francis Ruffel, Rowland Wilfon, Robert Harley, Sir John Palgrave, Henry Martin, Nathaniel Fiennes, Charles Fleetwood, William Gipson, Godfrey Boswell, Herbert Morley, John Moore, and John Allured, were each Colonels.

Richard Brown, Major General and Governor of Abington.

Peter Temple, Captain of Horse, John Van, Colonel Governor of Windfor with a gift of 4000l. Algernon Sydney, Governor of Dover Castle. Richard Ingoldsby, Colonel and Governor of Oxford. John Hutchinson, Colonel and Governor of Nottingham. Cornelius Holland, 1600l. per annum, besides a gift of Lands and a majority General of the Army &c. London.

Thomas Westrow, rewarded with the Bishop of Worcester's Manor of Hartlerow. Anthony Stapley, Colonel and Governor of Chichester.

Alexander Rigby, Colonel and Governor of Bolton.

Charles Pym, Captain of Horse.

Sir Arthur Hallerig, Colonel and Governor of Newcastle, rewarded with a gift of 6,500l. and the Bishop of Durham's Manor.

Sir Thomas Middleton, Major General for Denbigh, and five more counties.

Lord Grey of Grooby, rewarded with the Royal Manor of Holdenby.

Sir

Sir William Constable, Governor of Gloucester, sold his estate to Sir Marmaduke Langdale for 25000*l.* and then obtained an order of Parliament to resume it, without returning one penny of money back.

Sir William Purefoy, Colonel and Governor of Coventry, had a gift of 1500*l.*

Sir Edward Hungerford, 1500*l.* per annum

Walter Long, Colonel had a gift of 5000*l.*

Michael Oldsworth, 3000*l.* per annum, was also Governor of Pembroke and Montgomery and keeper of Windsor Park.

Thomas Scot, rewarded with certain of the Archbishop's Lands and Lambeth Palace.

Benjamin Ashurst, clerk of the peace for Lancashire had a gift of 1000*l.*

So that in Pensions there was

the sum of - - £. 58,330 *per ann.*

In gifts and bribes - 308,500

Besides places and gifts in Lands &c.

Each member also was allowed

out of the Public Money 4*l.*

per Week, which at 25 Weeks

for 516 members is - £. 107,308

Such was the boasted disinterestedness of those pretended patriots. The multitude, under their direction, ran down the *game* and they *devoured* it with their *Jackalls*. While the hard *common labourers* exhausted themselves in the work of demolishing the old system, and erecting new political edifices, THE MASTER BUILDERS, consumed all the profits and enjoyed all the honours. No one enquired,---

“ Who work’d the mortar or the stones ?

“ But all admired *Inigo Jones* !”

let posterity learn wisdom from such examples.

S E C T. III.

Lastly, before I close this letter, I would recommend it to men who are OUTRAGEOUSLY DETERMINED ON the *work of reform*, rather to imitate the conduct of *Martin* in the *Tale of the Tub*, who picked carefully up the stitches
and

and freed his coat from incumbrances, without injuring the *useful cloth and body of it*; instead of following the mad example of *Jack*, who cried, "For the love of God, Brother, rend, "tear, demolish," and thus gave his coat many irreparable breaches and rents, instead of mending it.

"It ought also to be examined, whether the *remedy be not worse than the disease, and the Game worth the Candle.*"

Our Ancestors thought that nothing but EXTREME CASES, would justify extreme measures; they in no respects were like some modern leaders, who would kill the patient to ruin a rival physician; or order a course of mercury to remove a pimple. *Æsop*, tells us of a simple rustic who formed a friendship with a Bear. There was a constant interchange of kind offices. But one day, *Bruin* undertook to guard his friend as he lay asleep. He sat with
great

great wisdom and attention, either to alarm or defend. At last a *Fly* alighted on the *lip* of the Peasant and disturbed his slumbers. *Bruin* rose, on this, with *great zeal*, and threw a LARGE STONE at the offending insect. But though he killed the *Fly*, he DEMOLISHED THE TEETH AND JAWS OF HIS FRIEND. Let our *over-eager Reformers*, beware lest to remove some *imperfections* in our Constitution, maugre which, the Nation has risen to unexampled prosperity, they use such *violent methods* as may endanger its existence. And let those, who are not guided by *such honourable principles*, remember the fate of the *incendiary*, who, having kindled a fire to destroy the houses of his neighbours and profit from their losses, *was himself, with his Property, Friends, and Family consumed by the wide spreading and* UNDISTINGUISHING CONFLAGRATION.

APPENDIX.

THE Author of the foregoing Observations, means in a future publication to enter fully into the designs, and conduct of the Associations, and to shew their dangerous tendency to destroy the peace and happiness of the nation. He is by no means an enemy to free debate and popular discussion. They are the Ægis of Liberty. But attempts to awe the legislature, and to submit it to the will of *Associations and Clubs*, he deems unjustifiable and too much *A-la-mode the Jacobin Societies of France*.

*To be Published Speedily by the Author of the
Foregoing.*

A SECOND LETTER
TO THE
ASSOCIATIONS
ENTITLED
A NEW TUB for the WHALE.

*In the Press and Speedily will be Published,
By the same Author,*

BERKLEY HALL,
OR,
The PUPIL of EXPERIENCE.
In Three Volumes.



Just Published by the Same Author,
The Folly and Frenzy of Fanaticism Displayed in
The JEW'S APPEAL.

* * The *urbanity, learning, and humour* of this entertaining pamphlet, have been much commended by the periodical Critics. It contains a *parody* on the absurd mode of interpretation adopted by our modern *pseudo prophets*, and many striking examples of the outrages and excesses of fanatics.

